

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

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FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1835.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
MARCUS MORTON.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM FOSTER.

ADDRESS

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF
THE UNITED STATES.
[CONCLUDED.]

It was then that the Bank took the field openly, and under the banners of a concentrated and powerful opposition, made every effort to defeat the re-election of General Jackson, but without success. The manly and fearless manner in which this duty had been performed, the Roman firmness and honesty of the President, so far from prejudicing him with the great body of the Democracy of Pennsylvania and the West, served only to endear him to them. It was regarded by them and the great majority of his friends, as one of the most important and glorious acts of his administration, and he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. Of the means resorted to by the Bank to sustain itself, and to influence the Presidential election, we shall forbear here to speak. They have long since been exposed to the nation, and must be familiar to all. But the contest did not stop here. There remained still another and severe struggle, which the President and his administration were doomed to encounter in consequence of the course which he felt it his duty to pursue in relation to this institution. Having considered the fate of the Bank as settled by the decision of the People, in his re-election, and that its charter would expire within four years, and seeing in its conduct good reason, as he believed, to justify the measure, the President deemed it his duty, as the head of the Executive Department of the Government, to sanction the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, and their being placed elsewhere for safe keeping, by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose duty it was to make such removal whenever in his opinion the public interest required it to be done.

Then was revived the bitter and vindictive war upon the President and his friends, and then commenced those scenes of panic and distress without parallel in the history of our country, and which threatened at one time its peace and security. But to whom were they justly attributed? To whom, but the opposition, and their great ally, the Bank. Was not the object of these efforts and exertions, on the part of the Bank to disturb and paralyze the ordinary avocations of our citizens, and to take from them the means of carrying them on? Did they not endeavor to arrest the whole course of business in almost every department of society, and to produce that individual ruin and distress which they had predicted would be the consequence of the measures of the President and his administration. Who is there now who doubts it? Did not these efforts not only embarrass but expose the government and country to the most eminent perils? Was not the final issue even considered doubtful, and did not the friends of liberty and free government tremble for the result? From a state of things so pregnant with great evils, and forebodings still greater, was it not the firmness and virtue of the President, and those associated with him, that saved us? And how, fellow-citizens, was this war against the Chief Magistrate of your country and his administration conducted? In what way did they not assail him? What charges were not made against him? What offences were not imputed to him?

He was charged with a violation of the Constitution of his country, and a breach of almost all its laws. With having, in violation of these, assumed the purse as well as the sword. With the destruction of public and private credit. With bringing upon the nation a vitiated currency, and a load of public debt. With the loss of the agricultural products and individual industry of the people. With the decline of our commerce and manufactures, and the destruction of our trade. With having, in fact, disabled, dishonored and oppressed his country. Indeed, not only were the measures of the administration declared to be odious and corrupt, but it was said that a species of tyranny had sprung up which was desolating the land, and threatened even the liberties of the people. The President was denounced in terms as another Tiberius or Caligula, ready to sacrifice his country at the shrine of his unholly ambition. Was not this the gloomy picture which our opponents gave of the venerable Chief Magistrate and his administration? Was he not, moreover, charged with having done this to gratify a vindictive and ruthless spirit against a moneyed institution, and in pursuit of a wild and frantic ambition, that knew no limits? Let the candid and the liberal of all parties answer. And for what was this load of reproach heaped upon him and his friends? For what but the firmness, independence, and vigor with which they had resisted every attempt to recharter an institution against which the republicans had warned from the moment of its existence, and which Mr. Jefferson, in the evening of his life, declared to be, "one of the most deadly hostilities existing to the principles and form of our Constitution"—and which, penetrating by its branches every part of our Union, and acting by command and in phalanx, might, in a critical moment, upset the Government."

Who doubts but that it was because of his uncompromising hostility to this corporation, at a moment when it was waving its dreadful sceptre over the land, and his unshaken constancy in support of the People's cause, that this venerable and noble patriot, and those associated with him, were arraigned and denounced, before their country and the world, in a manner unparalleled in the history of any free Government. Yes, fellow citizens, it was for these things that an administration, which had secured to its country liberty, and union, and prosperity at home, and respect and peace abroad, was denounced as the most abandoned and profligate upon the earth. Posterity will look back with astonishment, and if possible, with incredulity, upon the scenes which for the last three years distracted our country, and wonder how any one man could have successfully resisted the gigantic power of such an institution, wielded under such circumstances. But what has become of this mass of mischief and ruin, which was to proceed from the conduct of the President towards the Bank? Where is that universal bankruptcy which was to overwhelm the People? Where the suspension of the channels of their foreign connections. Where the loss of their trade, the annihilation of their manufactures? Where the deluge of debt, the ruin and divisions of our people. Where the fields without harvest, the merchants without customers? Where now are all these false prophets with all their dreams of ruin and distress? Have they been fulfilled?

Is it true that we have no free government to rally around; no country to love? Is our country humbled in the eyes of the world; dishonored and disgraced at home? Is all this true? No. There is not a liberal or

candid man who does not ought to feel proud and exalted, at the spectacle which his country now presents, both at home and abroad. When was it ever more, if indeed so prosperous? When was public or private credit more stable? Prices so high? People so happy? When did it ever progress so rapidly in wealth, in arts and useful knowledge, and public spirit, or national character? When so erect among the nations of the earth? Never. Have we not then a right to say, that these are the blessings of a President and Republican administration? These are the generous triumphs of Democracy? And what else but the union of the Republican Party, and confidence in the virtue and patriotism of Andrew Jackson, the Chief Magistrate of the people's choice, could have done this. And when the political and ambitious men of this day, who have assailed and calumniated him, shall be mingled in the dust, with the thousands whose examples they have imitated; when no record shall be found of their memories, or any recollections of their services, this patriot will be the admiration of every American, and the highest example of political virtue. But fellow citizens, is this the time, happy and prosperous as we are, for the democracy of the country to disarm? "The danger is not yet over." These last words of one of our political patriars, soon after the adoption of the Constitution, may justly be regarded as peculiarly applicable to the present moment—although "peace waves her hand over us, and heaven is heaping upon us its blessings with a precious hand," do we not see ambition and party bias in every quarter of our land? If the wise and patriotic measures of the administration have heretofore afforded our political enemies an opportunity for gross impositions, why shall we not expect them to be revived?—What shall we have gained, and what will all our struggles avail, if we suffer ourselves to be divided, and sleep in seeming security, till the exertions of our opponents rouse us from our slumbers and convince us of our mistake.

The Administration has taken ground which the republicans cannot desert, without a surrender of their principles, and the destruction of themselves. The whole democracy of the Union has sustained General Jackson and his administration, and now demand that those who are to succeed him should carry out the principles and policy of his Administration. How is this to be done, but by united and harmonious councils and sleepless vigilance?

The Democracy of the country must not rest too secure. The prosperity and safety of our country are essentially involved in the issue of the approaching election. We sincerely believe, that upon the preservation of the old Republican party the prosperity and happiness of our country greatly depend. To you, then, as republicans, as friends of the Constitution, as supporters of Andrew Jackson and his administration, and the advocates of union, we make this appeal. We make it not for ourselves alone, but for the Democracy of our country, and we hope not in vain. Fellow Citizens, are not our opponents already in the field, prepared to battle with desperation? Have not three candidates already been presented to the nation, whose interests are different as the interests of travellers in a great caravan? May not others soon be added to the list? Are you ignorant of the attempts that are making to get the friends of some of the opposing candidates to unite and co-operate for the purpose of preventing the election of the candidate supported by the Democracy?

Do you imagine, upon their side? Is there not something too, beyond the mere desire to defeat the republican candidate wished and expected. Does not the Bank still exist, and consider the question of its recharter as one open and undecided? Who doubts that the question is again in some shape to be revived? Is it not looked to as one of the strong holds of our political opponents, which they will never consent to abandon? Does not the Bank itself as undecided, although not openly in "battle array, with banners up?" Are not the supporters at work throughout the land? Whose else, to propose extending its loans? Can we forget that its managers justified their continuance two years ago, on the ground that her charter had but a short time to run, and prudence required them to draw in by degrees, their outstanding debts? Hence, in her application to Congress, in 1831, they say, "unless the question is decided by the present Congress, no definitive action upon it can be expected, until within two years of the expiration of the Charter, a period before which, in the opinion of your memorialists, it is highly expedient, not merely in reference to the institution itself, but to the more important interests in the nation, that the determination of Congress should be known." Again, they say—"If the wisdom of Congress shall determine that the Bank must cease to exist, it is still more important that the country should begin early to prepare for the expected change, and that the institution should have as much time as possible to execute the duty, always a very delicate and difficult one, of aiding the community to seek new channels of business, and by gradual and gentle movements, to press with the least inconvenience on the great interests connected with it." If in 1831 they justified their continuance on the ground that the charter had but four years to run, how is it with less than half the time, they are extending their accommodations? Why do those who then justified the continuance, now justify the loans? Why but that both were intended for re-charter? Further attempts will be made to prolong its existence, if the People fail in the election of a Republican President. Will not the subject of the tariff in a few years, and that of internal improvement be again revived, if our opponents should succeed? Do you not again expect to have your views misrepresented; to hear the same wild denunciations; to witness the same disingenuous means; the same artifices; the same state conceits and misrepresentations resorted to, to seduce you from the support of the Democratic candidates, and by division prevent an election by the People. Is not the project meditated to divide the friends of the Republican candidates and conquer under false colors? Are they not making every attempt to produce a schism in our ranks?

And is such the time when the Democracy of the country should disarm? Is it not, on the contrary, the time and occasion for every one who would sustain the great principles that are in jeopardy to buckle on his armour and double his diligence and watchfulness? It is by political vigilance alone, that liberty and good government can ever be secured. Is not the alternative now presented either to abandon the principles and doctrines of the Republican party and the benefits of our present administration, or by vigilance and manly firmness maintain them? Was there ever a time in the history of our country since its independence, when vigilance and union on the part of Republicans were more important than the present? Who does not see the mischiefs that may arise from division and discord among ourselves? Shall we exhibit these scenes of division and weakness for the benefit of our political enemies? If you do not wish to see these things rectified, lay hold of the opportunity of preventing it by union and concert. Perfection is in vain sought after in the works of man. Every inconvenience cannot be avoided. A lesser evil should sometimes be submitted to in order to avoid one greater and more durable. If personal animosities or

personal preferences exist, ought they not at such a moment to be sacrificed for the public good? Will not he who refuses to make such a sacrifice be justly regarded as a suspicious friend, if not a secret foe? As members of the same great party, ought not our efforts to be directed to the promotion of harmony and good feeling among ourselves? Let reason and not denunciation, enlightened zeal and not intolerance, be our weapons, at least with each other; and let our energies be employed to procure the election of individuals who will carry out the principles and maintain the policy of the present Administration. It is incumbent, then, upon every democrat, to be on the look out—every man to his post; let no man slumber, while the storm threatens, and the vessel is in danger. "Slavery is ever preceded by sleep." The Republicans of America would be unworthy the high station of freemen, if at the call of patriotism, they did not fly to the post of danger, and offer up, not only their faculties, but their souls, upon the altar of their common country. Will they remain quiet and inactive amidst all these movements, and at such a time? Will they, who have so often broken the ranks of their political enemies, suffer them now to erect their proud standard in the field of victory?—Never!

Fellow Citizens, our enemies have set us a good example—they have taught us that in "Union there is strength." Why should we not profit by it? Why shall we, standing upon the broad and firm basis of the affections of the people, let our opponents weaken and divide us?

If we dislike to increase and perpetuate the benefits and blessings we enjoy under a republican administration—if our republican institutions and liberties are dear to us, this is the time to act—this is the time and occasion to meet with vigor and union our opponents, and place the management of our affairs in the hands of those who will secure to us these blessings, unimpeded by ambitious or selfish motives. Let us, then, discountenance contentions and jealousies between State and State, and consider ourselves, upon this subject, as well as all others of a national character, as citizens of one great and happy nation. Let us promote a spirit of union among ourselves, without which democracy can never triumph. Above all, let our counsels be unmingled with personal preferences and local partialities. In this way, and this only, can we expect to conquer. These were the views with which the Democratic Party called the Convention; and it was to accomplish these desirable objects that that Convention presented to the country the names of MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, two of our distinguished and patriotic fellow citizens, for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. We shall offer you no adulation of their characters, talents, or services. They have both been long known to the country, and distinguished upon the theatre of public life; and they have, moreover, declared, in advance, their political principles, and the course which will govern them, should they be called by their country to preside over its destinies. It rests with that country to decide. To the good sense of the people we confidently submit the decision, satisfied that whenever they shall be called to choose the sentinels who are to guard her rights and liberties, they will choose with propriety. We only ask them to be united and vigilant.

And now may we not, in conclusion, without giving offence, address ourselves to those Republicans in heart and sentiment, who have heretofore belonged to the Democratic party, and supported the measures of Gen. Jackson?—Do you not feel a personal preference for other individuals than those who are now in the Democracy of the country, without any preference for the principles and measures of political opponents? May we not to these address ourselves, and in the spirit of friendship for political friends and associates, earnestly and solemnly propound to them the questions—What is the course you mean to pursue? What your situation? What your great duty on this occasion? Will you calmly and patriotically unite with the great body of your Democratic friends, or will you let your disappointed enthusiasm and personal friendships or the artifices of designing and ambitious men, drive you into opposition to an Administration which you approve, and to a party with which you have so long acted? Are you prepared, on this trying emergency, to secede from the Republican ranks, and throw yourselves into the arms of your political enemies? These are serious questions, which it is now important you should consider well and appreciate. You must now take a bold and resolute stand in defence of your old principles and friends, or consent to abandon them for ever. You have it now in your power to do great good or great mischief. You must now decide, (if your determination is not already formed,) and this decision may be as important to yourselves as your country.

Fellow citizens, we do not use this language to excite your fears; far from it. The situation of our country, and the purposes and views of our opponents, might strike you with the danger hoped for by the latter, from discord and division among the Republican party. Of that you have heretofore composed an important part. Nothing however, is more distant from our intention, than to offend, or to attempt to fasten blame upon any. We know that virtuous and enlightened men are often led away under the influence of the best feelings. Indeed, how often are many, of those who spread delusion, themselves deluded. Our object is to harmonize and conciliate, not inflame. We feel it to be our duty to make this appeal, and we do it in the kindest spirit. To warn you of the possible dangers to which you are about to expose your country, to exhort you to forget the past in this crisis and moment of danger, and unite in the cause you profess to have so much at heart; above all, to remind you of what you ought now to be sensible, that your alliance is looked to and courted with the utmost solicitude by your enemies, and with the hope of making our political divisions the foundation of their success; not, however, by electing your friends, but their own. What, then, are you to gain by such an union. Avoid it, if you would not look back with bitter anguish to the overthrow and ruin of a party, which exists upon the principles which first bound them together (in spite of difference of opinion, in matters concerning which good men may differ,) ought to be prevented. Ought such dangers to exist, and such a result be put within the reach of chance? Can there, or ought there to be but one answer? We know that among the portion of our Republican friends who have thus estranged themselves from us, and are becoming aliens to our cause, some have done so through choice, and many through mistake. To those who have sinned against conviction, we have nothing to say. They must answer that to their country. But to those who have no wish to desert the Republican standard, but who feel the influence of other considerations, (which induce them to consult individual wishes, rather than the concert and harmony of the Party,) we would freely extend the hand of fraternity. With them we hope the present is rather a misunderstanding than a schism; that time and reflection will soon heal it, and effect a perfect reconciliation, and that all collisions and heart-burnings will perish in the blaze of better and more generous feelings. If they have been deluded by the artifices of enemies or misguided feeling, now is the time to look for the Republican banner, to see where it is planted, and who surround it. Let them return then

to the Republican fold of their fathers. We invite them to do so as brethren, as men united in a common cause for a common good. We invite them to let a common interest bind us together, and to let the only competition be, who shall render most service to the good old Democratic cause; who be most active in promoting the glory and happiness of our doubly blessed country.

A. STEVENSON, of Virginia.
SILAS WRIGHT, of New York.
UPTON S. HEATH, of Maryland.
GARET W. WILLIAMS, of N. Hampshire.
ROBT. STRANGE, of North Carolina.
SAML. A. CARTWRIGHT, of Mississippi.
JULY 31, 1835.

TO LET.—A large wooden building, near the bridge, in Sea street—about 80 feet long, two stories high, well lighted, and affording in every respect suitable accommodations for a steam engine, for manufacturing or mechanical purposes.

TO LET.—A large brick Store—with a good cellar under the same—fitted up in the best manner for a Grocery.

Also—Another brick Store—neatly fitted for a Clothing and Variety shop.

The above stores are situated near the bridge, in Sea street—having the benefit of the navigable waters in the rear, and Sea street with the Depot of the Worcester Railroad—the location is decidedly preferable to any in this new and growing part of the city, and is worthy of the attention of those business men who would seek an early opportunity to reap the advantages of the Railroads, which are to terminate at this place.

Also, TO LET.—The Lots over said stores—if they should be wanted for mechanical purposes, the occupant can be accommodated with any amount of Steam Power necessary for his work, from the engine now in operation in the adjoining building. Apply to WM. WRIGHT, Sea street. 246w—jy22

TO BE LET.—A House in the vicinity of the Globe Hotel, containing 10 rooms—suitable for two families—to be let on a lease for two and a half years—rent \$275.

Also—a room suitable for a shop—rent \$75.

A victualling cellar—Store and Lofts in Commercial st. 2 rooms in Federal st.—3 rooms in Oliver st.—2 rooms in South st. Apply to M. L. HERBON, Broker, 3 Federal st. jy27

FOR SALE.—A genteel brick House in East Cambridge, near the Rail Road, and one of the most pleasantly situated of any on the Point, suitable for two families—containing a kitchen, 2 parlors, 5 chambers, a good cellar and water, a shed, with all other conveniences, situated on North Third and Gore streets, containing 1700 feet of land—also two-thirds of an undivided lot, containing 4000 feet, situated on South Seventh street.—Apply at 3 Federal st. jy14

FOR SALE.—A new 3 story brick Dwelling House, situated in the South Western part of the City, near the Providence and Worcester Rail Road, containing 2 parlors, 2 chambers, rent \$200 and taxes.

A part of a House on Commercial street, in the vicinity of the Granite wharf, containing 8 rooms.

A part of a House in Oliver street, containing 5 rooms. Apply to M. L. HERBON, Broker, 3 Federal st. aug10

HOUSE FOR SALE IN CHELSEA.—For Sale a House in Wintham street, in Chelsea, two years old only—containing parlour, kitchen, and 3 chambers, wood to cut, and good water. For further particulars, apply to C. M. NICHOL, 5 Exchange st.

FOR SALE.—1500 feet of land, on which there is a house, situated on Hanover street, near the Wintham street Ferry. Terms cash. Apply to M. L. HERBON, Broker, 3 Federal st. aug 6

TO BE LET.—A shop in Sea street, suitable for a Tailor, Shoe Maker or Baker—apply to 3 Federal st. jy31

FOR SALE.—Two three story Houses, situated in Washington street, containing 6 rooms each—one on the corner of said street and Avenue and Purchase street, containing 7 rooms, and a store fronting on Purchase street—apply to M. L. HERBON, 3 Federal st. jy27

REAL ESTATE AT THE NORTH END.—For Sale—a large 3 story dwelling House, pleasantly situated in Prince st., containing 9 rooms, with about 2000 feet of land belonging to the same—apply to W. H. HALL, Broker, No 51 Congress street, up stairs. jy24

TO BE LET.—A half of a house in Puckney street, containing 6 rooms—rent \$200.

A cellar in Dock square, suitable for a fruit stand—apply to M. L. HERBON, 3 Federal st. jy23

TO BE LET.—A chamber in the second story of 46 Washington street—apply to T. M. BAKER. m21

WANTED.—A young man to work in a private family, a young man to take care of horse and chase and garden in the country.

Several men to work in public houses.
Several men to obtain subscribers.
Several boys to learn trades and work in families.
Young men to work in a boarding house.
Also, 30 American girls—apply at 14 Milk street. j21w

SPANISH CIGARS.—22,000 of good quality, in quarter boxes, for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. aug 6

WANTED.—Two or three men to solicit subscriptions for several popular publications to those who apply to the undersigned, a liberal commission will be allowed—apply to MARSH, CAPE & LYON, No 133 Washington st. 6t

LEMONS AND CANTHARIDES.—400 boxes of Lemons, 1 case of Cantharides, landing in Long Wharf—apply to LOMBARD & WHITEHEAD, 31 Commercial whf. aug10

GERMAN SLATES.—Just received at the Auction and Commission Rooms, 46 Washington street, a consignment of 6 cases German Slates, of the best quality and all sizes—they will be sold very low. T. M. BAKER. aug10

DAIRE.—A Novel—edited by the Countess of Morley—for sale by MARSH, CAPE & LYON, 133 Washington street. aug10

LONDON FASHIONS.—The subscribers have this day received at their Clothing Establishment, No 24 Court st., Minister's last report of London fashions, with plate and pattern card of goods now most fashionable in London for gentlemen's wear. JOHN WILSON & SON. jy24

FOUR YEARS IN GREAT BRITAIN—1831—1835—by T. M. Cotton.

Lecture—by the author of "Frankenstein." The Hidden Life of a Christian, exemplified in the character and writings of Mrs. Susannah H. Tucker, late of Milton, Mass.—with an introductory essay by Rev John Codman, D. D. For sale by MARSH, CAPE & LYON, 133 Washington street. aug4

G. H. MARDEN'S REAL ESTATE AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, corner of Merrimack and Friend streets—near the City Buries.

Houses and Lands bought, sold, let and hired.
Young men from the country, and all others who may be in want of interest to call at this office. w jy24

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—2 boys to learn the Turners and Cordwainers trade—apply at 3 Federal st. jy30

WANTED.—Several young men to travel as agents for a popular Magazine—apply at 34 Washington st.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE.—PORTLAND.
This establishment is conducted by an association of gentlemen, who are determined to make it what has been so long needed in Portland, a genteel and comfortable Hotel.

The House was opened in May last, but owing to some contemplated improvements, has not been advertised before. An addition of Fifty Rooms is now making, which will be finished in September, making in all one hundred and twenty rooms.—Permanent arrangements have been made with individuals of known capability, who will manage the details of business. The House is situated at the junction of Congress, Middle and Federal streets, opposite the City Hall, and is therefore well adapted for business men.

The Table d'Hôte is believed cannot fail of giving entire satisfaction.

Invalids, and persons travelling for pleasure, will find this House particularly calculated for them. 3m
Portland, August 1, 1835. 87

OLD SQUANTUM HOUSE.
AT QUINCY.
Will be opened for the season this day, for the reception of company. The bar and larder will be furnished with the best market affords. The house has been newly fitted up with allies &c.

The subscriber will be thankful for the patronage of his friends and the public. Fish of all kinds always on hand, and all other luxuries of land and sea. SILAS HALL. my 4—epit

FRANKLIN HOUSE.
The subscriber, recently from the Washington Hotel, Lowell, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that well known, spacious, central and pleasantly situated house called the Franklin House, Merchants' Row, Boston, where he will take pleasure in making those comfortable who may call upon him. The improvements recently made to the house will add much to the comfort of visitors. DANIEL MIXER. jec 6pit

FIRE DEPARTMENT HOTEL.
SOUTH BOSTON.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known establishment, formerly occupied by Mr. Head Tatt, where he hopes to attract attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of patronage from the public, which he has bestowed upon his predecessor.

The house is situated in one of the most pleasant places & resort within the vicinity of Boston, and has recently undergone thorough repairs, and is newly furnished with the luxuries of the season. All kinds of Fish served up in the best style and at the shortest notice.
Convenience to and from the house by hourly stages. ELLIS WRIGHT. m14—epit—30m

LANCASTER HOUSE.
This House is now open for the reception of company. It is pleasantly situated in the centre of the town, near the Nashua River, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. The House has undergone a thorough repair, which renders it much more pleasant and comfortable for boarders, and Parties of pleasure than formerly. Ladies during the warm weather will find the proprietor anxious to make a residence at his house as agreeable as possible, and which his long experience will warrant.

N. B.—Horses and Carriages for the accommodation of the house at all times in good order. HENRY THURSTON. Lancaster, Mass. June 13, 1835. 3m

YEOMAN HOUSE.
The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Hotel formerly kept by him in Pond street, and has taken the above house, recently erected in Ann street, ten rods north from Faneuil Hall Market—where he hopes to receive a continuance of the patronage which has been generously bestowed upon him in his former house.

The house is spacious, containing about 40 convenient and airy apartments—furnished with large sofas and new furniture, bedding, &c. and is peculiarly calculated for steady and transient boarders.

Gentlemen whose families are out of the city, will find it to their advantage to dine at the above house.

The Larder and Bar will be constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and with the choicest refreshments.

Parties during their stay in the house, will find a convenient house, being contiguous to the wharves and to the landing of the Eastern Steamboats.

N. B.—Parties, Fire Societies, Clubs and Companies, will be handsomely accommodated at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. LEVI NOWER. Boston, June 19, 1835. 1y

MARKET INN.
The subscribers have taken that centrally situated house in Fling alley, and hope, by every exertion to merit and gentel style, and hope, by every exertion to please, to merit and share a portion of public patronage. They intend the house shall be the resort of good company only.

The larder will be fully supplied with all the season's affords—and every thing furnished, of the choicest qualities.

Parties can at all times be provided at the shortest notice, with Dinners, Suppers, &c. on the most reasonable terms. A few steady boarders can be accommodated. CHESTER & WHITE. m16—4f

FRANKLIN HOUSE.
The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken a lease of the above named establishment, (of late known by the name of the Waverly House,) where they will receive their best endeavours to merit a share of the public patronage.

The House has been newly fitted up and furnished, and is too well known to need a description—it being one of the most agreeable and fashionable places of resort within the vicinity of Boston.

The Larder will be supplied with every delicacy of the season, and the bar stocked with the choicest liquors, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the establishment worthy of patronage.

N. B.—Parties and societies will be furnished with dinners, suppers &c., with despatch and in the best style.

N. B.—Cherries, and Strawberries and Cream to be had at the above place. G. W. ALDEN & CO. 3awf
Brighton, May 15, 1835.

HOWARD HOUSE.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known and extensive establishment, formerly occupied by the late Mr. W. A. Gallagher. He hopes by strict attention, and a desire to please, to merit a share of patronage from the public which was bestowed upon his predecessor.

The House is situated in the most central part of the city, and contiguous to the Post Office and other public buildings. It has been fitted up in a neat and genteel style, and is ready to receive the public. The Larder will at all times be provided with every delicacy the season will afford.

Parties wishing to be provided with entertainment for any number of persons, can be accommodated at the shortest notice. A few single gentlemen can be accommodated at board. JAMES RYAN. m7

CHELSEA HOUSE.
The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the Fire Department Hotel, South Boston, and taken charge of the above well known establishment, lately occupied by Mr. James A. T. Tatt, where he will continue by his best exertions to entertain all those who may favor him with their patronage.

The house is too well known to need a description—it is one of the most pleasant and fashionable places of resort within the vicinity of Boston.

The Larder will be constantly provided with the lux. of the season. All kinds of Fish served up in the best style, at the shortest notice. No pains or expense will be spared to render this establishment an agreeable retreat.

N. B.—Parties and Societies will be furnished with Dinners, Suppers &c., with despatch and in the best style.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable connected with the establishment, and for all those who travel for business or pleasure, it will be found particularly convenient. Chelsea, March 14, 1835. 4t READ TATT.

"BOSTON COFFEE HOUSE."
Formerly known as the "Stackpole House," has been taken by the subscribers, and will be continued as a public house, for the accommodation of boarders, parties, clubs &c. The present proprietors intend to keep a first class establishment, well supplied with the best of the market, and arranged in the most convenient and perfect order. Their public eating room will be constantly open, where soups, meats, and other refreshments may be had at a moderate price. F. & L. WINSHIP. Boston, June 2.

NOTICE.—ALEXANDER MCGREGOR, late proprietor of a public house, will remain there for a short period, for the purpose of settling his accounts. 1f 13

